# North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. NO. 92.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.



THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


## NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

**Directors:**

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

**Officers of the Company:**

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

## NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for all their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

April 28, 1850. *Secretary.* 51—

## Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C.

JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

## ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C.

H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics. Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 79—

**Sugar House Syrup.**

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO

December 19: 16—

## SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of eduction in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing and Spelling, | $ 6 00 |
| Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, | 10 00 |
| Higher Branches and Mathematics, | 12 00 |
| Greek and Latin, | 18 00 |

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

**The Subscriber has for Sale Low,**

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Hillsborough Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single | do do | 18 00 |
| do | do week | 10 00 |
| do | do day | 3 50 |

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

January 23, 1851 JERE. NIXON. 24—

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

**JUST RECEIVED,**

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

**Kendall's Great Work.**

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

**JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.**

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

**Willis' New Work.**

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things. (Just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters." "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

**NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.**

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

**SHIRTS! SHIRTS!**

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

**New American Novel.**

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

**Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.**

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al*ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manufactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

**NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,**

**Jewelry, Watches, &c.**

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.**

**WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,**

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,**

*Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by unfriring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

**Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,**

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

*P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

**Parasols and Umbrellas**

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville S

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

**E. L. HARDING, & Co.**

DEALERS IN

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,**

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

**GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,**

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING,

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

**Just Received.**

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

**T. R. FENTRESS,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE undersigned intends visiting New York in the course of a few days, for the purpose of selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is determined shall compete with if not excel any stock that can be introduced into the Southern Market.

He would invite the attention of his friends and customers to a beautiful lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

*manufactured in his own Establishment*, which cannot fail to please, and which he will dispose of on the most favorable terms.

During the absence of the undersigned his business will be conducted by his Foreman, Mr. BOURBON SMITH, whose long experience will enable him to attend to every branch thereof as well as though the undersigned himself were present. He can safely recommend Mr. Smith to his patrons and friends as having few equals in the science of cutting and manufacturing cloth. No one, therefore, need hesitate for a moment to visit the Establishment on account of the absence of the subscriber.

Ever thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, the undersigned will endeavor to merit a continuance and extension of the same, by renewed diligence and the promptness with which the wants of those who may honor him with a call shall be supplied.

T. R. FENTRESS.

September 8, 1851. 89—4t.

**A CARD.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Oxford and its vicinity, and former patrons of Raleigh, that he has changed his place of residence and is now in the employment of Mr. T. R. Fentress as a Foreman; and hopes that he will secure for the Establishment in which he is engaged, at least a portion of the patronage of his former friends and customers. He therefore invites them, one and all, to call on him at the well known House, No. 15, one door above the Post-office, where they will find him at his post, and ever ready to give his entire attention. He can say, with confidence, that he will offer to those who may favor the House with a call, as great bargains as can be had in the State.

He would return his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers in Oxford for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his stay there; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOURBON SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1851. 89—4t.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age, will each insert three times.

**MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.**

**J. H. Barrett & J. D Newsom,**

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

*WOOLEN GOODS,*

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

**Baltimore Piano Manufactory.**

*Important Improvement.*

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

**Humorous American Works,**

*With Illustrations by Darley. Price 50 cents.*

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

**CIGARS, CIGARS.**

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

**ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,**

IMPORTER OF

*CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,*

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

*FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St,

**Wilmington, N. C.**

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

**Bonnetss pring style, 1851.**

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c. Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851. Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh September 10th, 18501. 89—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 58—

**"WHERE AT?"**

EVANS & COOKE'S,

**No. 29 Fayetteville Street,**

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

**P. F. PESCUD,**

***Wholesale and Retail Druggist,***

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

*MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

**New Confectionary & Grocery Store.**

*3 Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar and Coffee, | Crushed Sugar, |
| Do. St. Croix, | Havana do. |
| Candles and Soap, | Pepper and Spice, |
| Black and Imp. Tea, | Copperas and Ginger, |
| Saleratus and Snuff. | Brooms, &c. &c. |

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Segars, | Water Crackers, |
| Dolls, Accordians, | Butter and Soda, do. |
| Fancy Candies, Citron, | Prunes, Cocoa Nuts, |
| Almonds, Filberts, | English Walnuts, |
| Palm Nuts, | Figs and Raisins, |

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**Henry D. Turner,**

**Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer**

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

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Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

From the Washington Union.

## SUNDAY READING.

*Interference of foreign religious bodies with African slavery in this country—The evil effect of such movements—An antidote to the evil provided by an American clergyman—Mr. Graham's discourse upon the contrast between the Bible and Abolitionism.*

Not long since the clergy of the United States, and the religious community in general, were complimented with an address and resolutions from a meeting of the Irish clergy of Dublin and the vicinity, called by the Rev. Dr. King to express their sentiments upon the subject of African slavery in this country. Dr. King had but recently returned from a tour to America; he had visited us professedly to represent the wants and distresses of the Irish dissenters; he was everywhere received with marked hospitality; his applications for assistance were cheerfully and liberally responded to; and after a somewhat protracted sojourn in what seemed to him an earthly Paradise, he returned to poor, oppressed, and famishing Ireland with his pockets overflowing with gold, and his eyes standing out with fatness.

One would really suppose that after such an experience of the practical Christianity of the American people—after being fed and clothed, ministered to, provided for, and sent on his way rejoicing—the reverend doctor, if he felt called upon to say anything about us, would at all events say something civil—would dwell, from preference, on our good qualities rather than those which he considered bad, and tender us some slight acknowledgements for favors received, instead of addressing us in terms of admonition and reproof. What would be thought of the mendicant who, driven by the misery and destitution of his own household to apply for relief to a benevolent neighbor, should, in return for a bounteous supply, instead of thanks, give his benefactor a setting-down for what he chose to consider the mismanagement of his domestic affairs? And yet that is very much the way that this clerical mendicant has treated us, and it is the way that a large proportion of our foreign visiters (especially those of any literary pretensions) treat us, after having been *feted* and entertained with a profusion of hospitality and kindness of which they have no example at home.

The Scotch Presbyterians read us a lecture annually on the subject of slavery—the English dissenters not unfrequently do the same; but, so far as we can recollect, this is the first admonition of the kind we have ever received from Ireland, and we trust it may be the last, for we are bound to that unhappy country by the strongest ties, and deprecate any movements calculated to weaken or sever them. Probably one-half at least of her living children are now our own by adoption; they are devotedly attached to our government, our laws, and our institutions; they are satisfied with things as they are; and we cannot for a moment believe that their unfortunate brethren at home, who are hoping and praying for the privilege of joining them here as a priceless boon, have one sentiment in common with the anti-slavery fanatics who get up these meetings to denounce us. No! the people of Ireland—the honest, industrious, laboring people—have no anti-slavery feelings; nor have the same classes in England or Scotland; they give themselves no trouble about a matter which does not in the most remote degree concern them; nor do the highest classes either, as a general remark, meddle with the subject. It is principally from the dissenting divines, and that portion of the middle classes whom they directly influence, that we receive these impertinent missives, which, but for their effect in keeping up the excitement among a similar class of community in this country, and strengthening their preconceived errors and prejudices, would be wholly undeserving of either comment or reply. Inasmuch, however, as there are a very considerable number of people in the northern sections of our country who really and sincerely believe that slavery is a sin, contrary to the will of God, and forbidden in His word, and as, moreover, this misguided and mistaken portion of our fellow-citizens are liable constantly to be confirmed in their erroneous impressions by the reiteration of such sentiments from the foreign sources we have mentioned, it would seem not altogether an unprofitable undertaking to endeavor to administer an antidote to the poison, and counteract the evil as far as possible.

The abolitionists of the North hold that slavery is a sin against God, and ought to be immediately brought to an end. Many who are unwilling to be considered abolitionists believe in its sinfulness, but from motives of expediency are opposed to its immediate termination; while a still greater number, who care comparatively little about the matter, never undertake to examine the subject for themselves in a religious point of view, but, quietly assenting to the truth of a position which they hear constantly asserted and never contradicted by those around them, gradually come to believe with the last class in the sinfulness of slavery, and in the end with the first class in its immediate abolition. It is upon those whom we have last referred to that the addresses and resolutions of the foreign anti-slavery meetings and associations make the most impression and have the most mischievous effect. They do not consider who they are that assume the directorship of the American conscience and the censorship of American morals; they do not examine the authority upon which they pronounce sentence of condemnation upon our domestic institutions. All that strikes them is the enormity of the sin which elicits the reproof of what they consider the whole Christian world across the water, and they become convinced of the truth of the anti-slavery positions because people three thousand miles off believe the same dogmas, which are instilled into their minds by those whom they daily see and hear converse. Such is the process by which so many recruits are obtained to swell the abolition ranks; and yet there is probably not one in a thousand of these men who has not his Bible at his elbow, and who, if he would open its sacred pages, and give ear to the voice of God instead of that of man, would see how grossly he had been deceived, and how perfidiously he had been betrayed into an attitude hostile at once to the decrees of Divine Providence and to the best interests of his country.

With a view to direct and aid such of this class as may think it worth while to examine this great question in a religious point of view, we propose to call to their notice a discourse delivered to the Cincinnati Synod upon the contrast between the doctrines of the Bible and abolitionism, by the Rev. Wm. Graham, of the Second Presbyterian church, Oxford, Ohio.

As so much evil has emanated from the false teachings of the divines of this denomination, both at home and abroad, it is but right and proper that it should, so far as may be, be counteracted by an antidote prepared and administered by one of the same sect and calling; and to this end we shall, without further preface, endeavor to present a condensed view of Mr. Graham's argument, and the authorities by which he sustains it.

He commences by stating that the time when slavery began to exist in this world was unknown. From the terms of Noah's curse against Canaan, (Genesis, ix, 25,) it would seem to have been familiar to that patriarch, and probably before the flood. That the term translated "servant" in one verse of the Bible means slave is evident from the words of Job, who discriminates between a servant (*eved*) and a hireling, (*sawkeer,*) as they are severally called in the Hebrew in the following manner: In chapter 7, verse 2, he says: "As a servant (*eved*) earnestly desireth the shadow, and as a hireling (*sawkeer*) looketh for the reward of his works." The hireling here is represented as wishing for his wages, but the servant or slave, who received no wages, longs only for the shadow or shades of evening that he might rest.

Job is supposed to have lived before Abraham, and he is perhaps the first recorded example, not only in the church, but in the world, of a master owning slaves. In the 1st chapter and 3d verse he is represented as having a very great household; the word translated "household" properly means bond servants or slaves. In chapter 31, verse 13, he speaks of himself as owning slaves or servants and treating them uprightly. Yet in the 1st chapter and 8th verse the Lord himself says that "there is none like Job on the earth—a perfect and upright man—one that feareth God and escheweth evil."

Abraham is everywhere recognised as an owner of slaves; and in the 17th of Genesis, and 12th verse, God himself, in establishing his covenant with him, recognises him as not only owning but buying slaves; for he orders him to "circumcise every man child—he that is born in the house, and he that is *bought with money*." And again, (in Genesis, xxiv, 35) God is represented as blessing him greatly, and giving him other property, as "flocks and herds, silver and gold, *men servants*, or slaves, and maid servants."

Isaac is said (in Genesis, xxiv, 14,) to have had, among other property, a great store of servants (*eveds*) or slaves.

Of Jacob (in Genesis, xxx, 43) it is said that he increased greatly, and had among other property "much cattle, and men servants, and maid servants, and camels," &c. In all of these cases it is evident, not only from the acknowledged meaning of the word *eved*, but from its position, that it represented property, goods, chattels; for it is enumerated with cattle, camels, asses, silver, and gold, and every species of personal property known at that day, and represented as being bought, sold, transferred, given, and inherited like them. That the servant (or *eved*) was a slave for life is apparent also from the duration of his servitude, which was evidently unlimited. Job (iii, 19) speaks of the grave as the only place where he was free: "The small and great are there, and the slave is free from his master." The same is indicated, also, by the distinction between the servitude of a Jew and the *eved* or servant—Lev., xxv, 39 and 40: "Thou shalt not compel him (the Jew) to serve as an *eved* (or bond servant;) he shall serve thee till the year of jubilee." When Hagar, the female slave of Sarah, was driven to flight by the severe treatment of her mistress, it is said (Gen., xiv, 8 and 9) that the Lord met her and said, "Return to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hands."

Such was slavery under the patriarchs, when God directly communed with men on earth, before the enactment of the Mosaic law; and we see it everywhere, and upon the most solemn occasions, recognised by the Almighty, and, as He is represented as bestowing slaves on those whom he favored, we may add approved by Him. It is represented as one of the results of God's blessing upon Abraham that, among other property, He had given him men and maid servants. He is directed to seal the covenant with the blood of his slaves, as well as with that of his son; and in regard to this sacred ordinance, Mr. Graham eloquently remarks: "I cannot but express my astonishment that any who profess to regard this covenant as the charter of the Christian church, which secures to us our place and privilege and hopes as God's people, should venture so to modify either its form or spirit as to exclude any man from its privileges because he is a master having slaves bought in his house, or bought with his money." Is it not literally, we would inquire, "accounting the blood of the covenant an unholy thing?"

Here we might pause in our argument. We have shown that slavery—such as is now known in our southern States—was established from the earliest times, recognised and approved by the Almighty, and that the very system against which such an outcry is now raised by our over-righteous neighbors in the North, and their coadjutors across the water, flourished and increased under Divine protection, and with the Divine blessing. Here we might safely rest, and call upon our opponents to show that the institution had ever been abrogated, or the system rescinded or discarded, by the same authority, or demand the reason why they pronounce unclean what God himself has purified. Were we to do so, however, we should wait long before we received any answer in justification, supported by the sanction of Holy Writ. The further we proceed in our examination of the Old Testament, the more fully shall we find the institution of slavery recognised, and the various rights and duties of the bond and the free prescribed by the law of God. The Mosaic dispensation, be it recollected, did not establish slavery—so, that being no part of the ceremonial law, it cannot be claimed that it was done away with by the dispensation of the Gospel—but it found it in existence by Divine permission and approbation, and legislated for it in almost every contingency pertaining to the condition. We quote from Mr. Graham: "In the law instituting the passover, the first and most memorable sacred feast of the church, and typical of the great paschal sacrifice, (Exodus, xii, 43 and 44,) we find it thus written: "And the Lord said unto Moses and Aaron, this is the ordinance of the passover. There shall no stranger eat thereof. *But every man's eved (or servant) that is bought with money*, when thou hast circumcised him, shall eat thereof." Again, in Lev., xxii, 10 and 11, there is this singular provision recognising the priests as slaveholders, and sanctifying the relation: "There shall no stranger eat of the holy thing. A sojourner of the priest *or a hired servant* shall not eat of it." "But if the priest shall *buy any soul with his money* he shall eat of it, and he that is born in his house, (that is the slave that he raises,) they shall eat of the meat."

It would seem that in that day not only members of the church were slaveholders, but pastors; and the Divine law indicates that the position of the slave was very much what it is in our own day. His connection with his master and family was closer than that of a visiter or sojourner, or even a hired servant, and his privileges were greater. It is only necessary to refer to the well-known fact that by the Mosaic law the Hebrew might be reduced to temporary servitude, or reduce himself to it in various ways, for the sake of the contrast exhibited between the regulations prescribed in regard to these temporary servants and the bondsmen who are known under the name of *eved*. Of the first, it is said they *shall not be sold as bondmen*, (Lev., xxv, 42,) while in the 44th verse of the same chapter it is said in regard to the latter class: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids shall be of the heathen that are round about thee. Of them *shalt thou buy* bondmen and bondmaids."

The same law recognised the authority of the master over his slave. He was permitted to chastise him in reason; though a provision is made that if, in chastising a slave, the master should maim him, the slave becomes free, and if he dies under his hand the master is punished as a malefactor. Our laws are even more favorable to the slave. (Ex., xxi, 21, 26, and 27.) A singular expression made use of in the law prescribing the penalty for killing a slave indicates precisely the light in which the *eved* or bond servant was considered. It is provided that if he live some time after the injury is inflicted, (long enough, probably, to raise a doubt of the cause of his death,) the master shall not be punished, *because he is his money*.

The right of the master to sell his *eved* (or bond servant) is recognised by that provision of the law which prohibits the selling of a Jewish servant "*as the eved (or bond servant) is sold*," and also in that clause of Deut., xxi, 10, 14, which forbids a master to sell a female slave or captive whom he has married and repudiated. Here it is said the master "shall not make *merchandise* of her *because he has humbled her*." The right to reclaim a fugitive slave, also, is quite as clear. In the only two cases mentioned in the Old Testament where slaves had escaped, they were sent back, as in the case of Hagar by the Lord himself, or taken by the master, as in the case of the servants of Shimei, (1 Kings, ii, 39 40.) The provision contained in Deut., xxiii, 15 and 16, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master to thee," evidently can only refer to slaves escaped from the heathen nations round about. "To apply it to slaves owned by Jews," says Mr. Graham, "would not only conflict with the text, but involve the whole law in the absurdity of granting an absolute property in the *eved* (or bond servant) by one act and abrogating it by another."

Some detached portions of Scripture, requiring the Jews "to open their mouth for the dumb," "to break every yoke," and those of similar purport, which are found principally in the prophecies, have been seized upon by the abolitionists as abrogating or abolishing the law of slavery. The context to all these passages will convince any one that they have no reference to slavery other than the slavery of sin; and in those which have such a reference the kind of slavery is specified. It was that in which the Jewish servants were held, after the time when they were entitled to their freedom had arrived. In Jeremiah, xxxiv, 9 to 16, we have a full explanation of this sinful slavery which was reproved and forbidden, and, at the same time, a recognition of the unreproved existence of the ordinary institution of slavery at that late day. The Jews were then commanded, at certain intervals to "let their man servants and maid servants, *being Hebrews*, go free," according to the provisions of the first covenant; and it was because they reduced them again to bondage, and kept them unjustly in subjection, that they were threatened with the sword of pestilence and famine. Not a word is said about freeing their regular bond servants, of whom they at that time possessed great numbers, and whose existence the text itself indicates, by its specifying the *Hebrew servants* as subjects for manumission. "Such was the relation," says Mr. Graham, "of master and slave, according to the Jewish law. The relation, as well as the law, continued to the time of our Saviour." * * * * * The law, as has been shown, defined the slave to be perpetual property, and, as such, gave the master the authority to compel his service by necessary correction, to recapture him if he fled, and to dispose of him by gift, or devise, or sale, as other property." In what particular, let us ask, does that system differ from that now in existence in our southern States, excepting, indeed, that by our laws greater protection is afforded to the slave, greater privileges are extended to him, and a more permanent provision for his support is made for him?

Mr. Graham concludes the first part of his subject in the following words: "The question whether the relation of master and slave is sinful has now been abundantly answered—at least to all who believe in the Bible, and accord to its Author the privilege of explaining His own law. It cannot be an offence against God, for it is acknowledged as a lawful relation in the first table of the Decalogue, which comprises all the duties we owe to God: neither is it necessarily an offence against man; for in the second table, comprising all the duties we owe to man, it is also recognised. We cannot suppose that in laws for the Jews or for the world, God could introduce or countenance what is in itself sinful. It remains for us to examine the New Testament, and learn whether it forbids this relation among Christians."

As, however, we have already occupied as much room as you can spare in a single number, we will close our examination of this very able discourse for the present, and resume it, if acceptable, next Sunday. H.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1851.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A CONSUL. A Canadian paper commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man-of-war been lying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and had a British or French Consul been in the city, such a wholesale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following anecdote:

"In 1820, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot. They were clearly guilty, but the British Consul insisted that they should be tried. This the government refused. The Consul remonstrated, and the Captain-General became insolent. The hour of execution came, and the Consul was on the spot; he brought with him the consular flag, the British "Union Jack," and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The Consul finding all further remonstrance useless, placed himself in front of the men, unfolded the Union Jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said, "*Now shoot at that flag if you dare!*" They were remanded to prison, and *that night they escaped*."

It is very natural that the most intense indignation should be felt by the American people against the present American Consul at Havana, but if it should turn out that he only acted according to the instructions of his Government, much of the opprobrium will be removed from him. No doubt, when Congress assembles, an inquiry will be made as to whether Consul Owens had special instructions from the Government to act as he is reported to have done. *N. Y. Sun.*

MORAL CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA. The following extract from a letter written by an American gentleman who (the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says) has resided in California for several years, is a member of the Legislature, and has had many opportunities for observing every condition and prospect of the country, may be interesting, as it shows the melancholy aspect of liberty as at present exhibited there. He writes thus:

SANTA BARBARA, July 24.

This country is in a dreadful state, given up completely to rapine and plunder. You hear every day of murders, robberies, arson, and a host of other crimes, perpetrated in the midst of crowded cities as well as on the open plain, in broad daylight and at the dead of night. Nor do the wretches care for secresy, but in the eyes of the world, with impunity, and with no terrors of punishment to thwart them, commit such crimes as they themselves would shudder at if committed by others. Who is safe in such a society? To go unarmed in the streets, or in your own house, would be the height of folly. As for myself, I never retire at night without having my arms loaded, ready at a moment's warning. Yet we are a long distance from the main swarm of locusts that infest this land; but, from one end of it to the other, you will find the human species ready to pounce upon the weak and defenceless. One mail rider from above was made away with some three weeks since, about twenty-five miles from this place; it was supposed he was murdered. At all events, nothing has been heard of him or the mails, or even the animal he was riding.

H. C.


# North Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, September 20, 1851.


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The subscriptions of many of our patrons will expire about the first of October and November next; and we take occasion to remind them of the fact, so that they may renew according to the advance terms, should they choose to do so. We invite the attention of all our subscribers to our terms, published on the first page of our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and we hope those in arrears will at once transmit the money by Mail, and thus save us the commissions (20 per cent.) which we have to pay for collecting.

Receipts in all cases will be sent, showing the time paid for.

### THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The Washington Union, in its issues of the 9th and 16th of this month, has failed to do us that justice which one political friend has the right to expect from another. In our paper of the 3d, we distinctly informed the Union that we had acquiesced, from the first, in the "compromise measures"—that we had not sought to discuss them, but that discussion had been forced upon us by Southern Whig journals—and that we not only regretted this "unhappy slavery controversy," but deprecated and deplored, most sincerely, the results to which it was likely to lead in the neighboring State of South Carolina. We also declared that this was neither a Secession nor a Disunion journal; that we were for the Union as long as the Constitution remained unbroken; and that we should be for seceding or withdrawing from the Union only in the last resort, as the final and most extreme measure for the protection of the sacred rights and vital interests of the slaveholding States. We also stated, in reply to that paper of the 22d August, that the Southern rights men of this State held no such doctrine as that of a "*Constitutional* right" to secede; but, on the contrary, regarded it as a *reserved* right, to be exercised when all other means and remedies had failed. We indulged the hope that the Union would set us right before its readers on these points. It has declined to do so, however; and not only this, but it still leaves the inference that we were favorable to McDonald and Quitman, because, as that paper alleges, they are or were for disorganizing the Democratic party and dissolving the Union. Now, what we have to repeat is, that we preferred these gentlemen to Cobb and Foote, because, as we believed, they were for both Southern rights and the Union, and because they had been brought forward for office by the great bulk of the Democratic party in their respective States; and we confess, in addition to this, that we did not like the company in which we found Messrs. Cobb and Foote. But we have not impeached their Democracy, as the Union itself must remember; and what we asked of that paper was—assuming that all four of these gentlemen were good Democrats—not to take part in the contest going on between them. Had we regarded either McDonald or Quitman as hostile to the Union on account of what has been done, and as seeking to destroy it and establish on its ruins a Southern Confederacy, we should have denounced them and warned the people of their respective States, as far as our feeble voice could have reached them, of the danger involved in endorsing such views and such policy by aiding in their election.

The Union sets it down as "a notorious fact" that the Conventions which nominated Messrs. Cobb, McDonald, Foote, and Quitman, were neither Whig nor Democratic Conventions; and expresses surprise that we should not have known this to be so. We know that there were Democrats in the Foote and Cobb Conventions, and Whigs in the McDonald and Quitman Conventions, and remember the names given to these bodies; but we know, also, that three-fourths of the papers which support Messrs. Cobb and Foote are Whig papers, and nine-tenths of those which support McDonald and Quitman are Democratic papers. Where do you find the old and tried Democratic organs in Georgia—the Milledgville Union, the Savannah Georgian, and the like? For McDonald, and against Cobb; and the same remark will hold good as to the Mississippi Democratic organs. Where do you find Toombs and Stephens? On the side of Cobb—but we forbear. We have no wish to pursue this matter any further.

But the Union has profited somewhat, we hope, by having looked more attentively of late into the position occupied by those Southern Democrats who acquiesce in, but cannot approve, the compromise; and our reason for this opinion is founded upon an article in that paper of the 19th instant, in relation to Judge Bragg, of the Mobile District. The Editor publishes a letter from that gentleman, in which he repels the charge of being a disunionist, avows his warm attachment to the Union according to the Constitution, and plants himself on the Resolutions of '98 and '99; and in laying this letter before its readers, the Editor classes Judge Bragg with Messrs. Millson, Meade, Averett, and others, of Virginia, who voted against the Compromise, and adds:

"That tried democrats in the South, understanding as they do the tricks of their old enemy, should be indignant at the idea of having their fidelity to the Union questioned because they wished to see the Compromise, as a measure, when pending, varied in some of its details, or because they referred to it after it had become *res adjudicata*—a law of the land irrepealable from its very nature in its most essential parts—was not only natural but unavoidable. Yet the imputation of disunion sentiments, or of a policy which would favor the movement towards a southern congress and a southern confederacy, projected by such men as Messrs. Rhett and Cheves of South Carolina, was as undeserved as it was evidently contrary to all the doctrines of the old republican party. Such democrats acquiesce in the Compromise, now that it is a law, not because it is a perfect work, but because it is as good a one as could be finished at the time of its adoption, and because its maintenance in good faith disarms abolitionism, at the same time that it restores to the public opinion a medium through which it can bring back the federal government to the sphere prescribed for it by the authors of the constitution."

Now, we affirm that we have occupied, all along, the very position occupied by Judge Bragg on this question; and for proof of this we refer to our paper of the 11th of June last, in which we published, and endorsed a letter written by that gentleman as follows:

"MOBILE, May 26, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 24th inst., propounding to me certain questions in reference to the present aspect of political affairs, is before me.

To your first inquiry I answer: that while the Southern States gained nothing by what has been termed the "Compromise" to which they were not clearly entitled—they were deprived of much which they most justly had the right to claim. The conclusion is, that the Compromise measures are unjust in themselves and derogate from the rights of the Southern States.

To your second question I reply—that for adequate cause, in my opinion, a State has the right to secede from the Union. In this connexion I must be permitted to say that in regard to the right of secession, it seems to me a singular confusion of ideas has existed. This has arisen from a proneness to consider it a right secured by and arising under the Constitution. I do not so view it. It is a right paramount to the Constitution, residing with the States necessarily for their self-protection, unalienated and unalienable. In view of the object of your letter, however, candor compels me to add here, that in my judgment the Compromise measures above referred to do *not furnish adequate cause for a resort to the right of secession.*

In reply to your last question, I have no hesitation in saying that I am utterly opposed to any resort to force on the part of the General Government to compel a State that has determined to secede, to return into the Union. Eighteen years ago, being then a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, I voted to instruct her Senators to vote against the celebrated Force Bill. The opinions formed and acted on at that early day, I have seen no cause to change or abandon. When the time arrives that the Government can be maintained only by the exercise of force upon a sovereign State, in my judgment the period will have been attained when the Government will not be worth preserving. I shall certainly deprecate most sincerely the withdrawal of any State from the Union; but if any State should resolve to go, my language to her would be—in the name of God, depart in peace.

As to what would be the duty of the remaining States in the event that the General Government meditated a resort to force, it is rather difficult to determine before such contingency is presented. Before the actual use of force, I think no effort should be spared to prevent a resort to it. The States should remonstrate and protest against it, and Congress should firmly refuse to invest the Executive Government with any extraordinary powers to enable it to humble the recusant State. If all such appeals proved unavailing, and in spite of all effort to avert it nothing but force would satisfy power, then all history is fable, and human nature is changed, if brother failed to sympathize with brother, and those having common interests did not unite to protect them. If Massachusetts were to withdraw from the Union on account of her opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and force were used against her, I apprehend she would receive very little aid from the Southern States springing from a sense of duty, while she most probably would be assisted by Vermont and other States having kindred sympathies. On the other hand, if South Carolina secede on account of her opposition to the compromise, and, if met with force, would Massachusetts feel it to be her duty to aid her? Massachusetts, I suppose, would hardly think so. After all, the thing is resolved into a simple matter of sympathy and interest. I think then *every effort should be made to avoid collision between the General Government and a State*—that failing, consequences must needs be left to take care of themselves. What they must inevitably be, I think I have already sufficiently indicated. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BRAGG.

DANIEL CHANDLER, ESQ.,
J. M. WITHERS, ESQ.,
ROBT. W. SMITH, ESQ., } Committee."

In publishing this letter we used the following expressions: "We concur with Judge Bragg in the above. *We can endorse, in fact, most cordially, every line he has written.*"

The Editor of the Union also says, in his paper of the 12th instant:

"It is seen that Judge Bragg stands upon the report of Mr. Madison in 1799, and that he is as far from the platform of the Nashville convention as Mr. King, or any other conservative man of the South. This is also true of Mr. Averett, Mr. Meade, and all the members from Virginia who propose to act with the democratic party. These men are as distant as the poles from that ultraism which would regard the Compromise as a cause for secession—they are as far from the school of Mr. Cheves, who already considers our experiment of republicanism a failure, as they are from the *higher-lawism* of Mr. Seward, whose aim it is to discard all the limitations of our federal system, and reduce us to that consolidated relation, as a union of States, which the counties of a single State bear to that State."

If this is true as to Judge Bragg and the Virginia members who opposed the "compromise measures," but who have acquiesced in them, *it is also true as to this paper and those in this State who approve its course;* and surely we have a right to expect that the Washington Union will, under these circumstances, extend to us the same degree of fairness and justice which it has extended to them.

We take occasion to say that we concur with the Editor of the Petersburg Democrat in the following remarks, copied into the Union of the 16th instant:

"If the Union would act wisely on this subject, it would draw a marked distinction between those who have consented to give up their opposition to the Compromise and those who are making it a cause for secession. We will go with the Union in insisting on its observance, but we can never condemn ourselves or our friends for having opposed it. We give in our adherence from the hope that the whole South have determined that this shall be their last concession to the North, and that they will retreat no further. We will stand with the Union and the whole South upon the Georgia platform, but we will not go back and approve *per se* a measure which lost to us all the territories, and converted into free soil a large portion of southern soil.

The Union might, with a little reflection, draw some consolation even from the agitation in South Carolina. What else has driven Mr. Webster from the seat of government for the purpose of urging upon the North the observance of the fugitive-slave law? The danger to the Union is his chief argument; the discontent at the South gives force to that argument, while it has in no small degree brought up the democrats of the North to their present noble position. The South will act with no party at the North that does not purge itself of the abolitionists; and the only hope of appeasing the secessionists and restoring tranquility is the manifestation of a purpose of putting down slavery agitation. Would even the democracy of the North be so prompt and decided in their hostility to the fanatics, if all was peace and quiet? We do not believe that South Carolina will secede so long as the North will sustain the fugitive-slave law; and nothing would favor its repeal more than a perfect calm at the South. * * *

The Union must know that those who denounce the Compromise, and yet are willing "to acquiesce for the sake of the Union," constitute some of the choicest spirits among the democracy of all the slaveholding States, without whom the democratic party at the South would scarcely deserve the name of party. There are but very few of the anti-compromisers at the South (with the exception of South Carolina) who have not declared their purpose of acquiescing, and are doing all they can to appease South Carolina; and if she be reconciled, it will be through their exertions, for from none others will she take advice."

The Union is in the habit of speaking strongly of the "finality of the compromise." We hope it may be "final." That is the point, above all others, at which we are aiming; we seek to allay this agitation, and if the "compromise" will do it, let it stand, and let us look only to the future. We repeat, let it stand as the price of the Union, and as the last concession which the slaveholding States will consent to make.

We must apologize to our readers for having occupied so much space on this subject. We dislike controversies and differences between friends as much as any one; and we can assure those who are kind enough to take an interest in our course, that we have said nothing more during this discussion than we felt it our duty to say in justice to our own position. In our next, with the indulgence of our readers, we shall take the liberty of re-publishing an article from our paper of the 22d February last, in relation to the "compromise measures" and the Union-humbug-party, then in process of formation, which will show that our course in this matter has been straightforward and consistent, from first to last.

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The brig Tehuantepec, which arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, brought another of the released Americans, Capt Kelly. Kelly says Lopez ordered Crittenden to join him, but the latter refused to do so; that Lopez's ammunition was rendered useless by a severe storm; and that his guide proved false and led him among Spanish troops.

☞ The Register seems to be concerned on the subject of the discussion between the Washington Union and this paper. The Editor thrusts himself forward, with his comments and opinions, without being asked; and though he no doubt thinks he has dealt some pretty hard blows, yet we believe he has not succeeded, up to this time, in attracting the attention of either of the papers above mentioned. And we notice his unsolicited interference at this time only for the purpose of repelling a charge which he has made, in connection with this discussion, against some of our friends in this State.

The Register, in noticing our denial that the Standard is a Secession and Disunion paper, alleges that we have made a "humiliating and thorough capitulation" on the subject of Secession, and left our friends, Messrs. Caldwell, Avery, Dobbin, and others, "in the lurch." We have done no such thing. The doctrine of State sovereignty was maintained, during the last Assembly, by distinguished gentlemen of both parties; and the Register well knows that not one of them took the position that the right of secession was a "*Constitutional*" right. On the contrary, they took directly the opposite ground, and spoke of it as a reserved right, to be exercised only in the last resort. This is the language and tone both of the Minority Report, signed by both Whigs and Democrats, and of the Resolutions introduced by the minority of the Committee raised on the subject; and in proof of this, we call the attention of the Register especially to the second Resolution in the series referred to. That Resolution asserts the right of secession for *just cause only*—it *does not* declare either that the right is a *Constitutional* one, or that a State may withdraw without cause and at pleasure.

We had the pleasure of hearing all the speeches delivered during the last Assembly on this subject; the Editor of the Register heard them also, and his own columns will bear witness that, in making the above charge, he has done gross injustice to Messrs. Dobbin, Caldwell, Saunders, Avery, Shepard, and others. We remember that Mr. Dobbin especially stated, that our Government was the result of a compact entered into between sovereign States; that each State possessed, of necessity, the right to judge of violations of the compact or Constitution, and of the mode and measure of redress; that if the compact should be palpably violated by the General Government, North Carolina would have the right so to declare, and to secede, if she thought such a step indispensable to the protection of her liberties and the property of her citizens; and that if the General Government should assail her for so doing, and arrest any of her citizens in arms in obedience to the orders of the State authorities, they would not be traitors, but prisoners of war; and further, that while he disapproved of portions of the "Compromise," yet he was in favor of acquiescence for the sake of the Union, for, added that gentleman, with peculiar emphasis and eloquence, "the day of its dissolution will be the darkest day for human liberty the world has ever seen." Such was not only his position, in substance, but it was the ground occupied by Messrs. Caldwell, Avery, Saunders, Hoke, Shepard, Erwin, and indeed of all who maintained the doctrine of State sovereignty in the last Assembly.

But the Register has no idea of doing justice to these gentlemen. Such an act on the part of that paper might injure the Whig party: and those who know that paper as well as we do, cannot hope that it will do any thing, in connection with *any* question, which may be calculated to affect injuriously its party interests.

### RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The Directors of this Road assembled in this City on Thursday last—present, W. W. Vass, John S. Eaton, and John G King on the part of the State, and George W. Mordecai, Thomas Miller, N. T. Green, and H. D. Bird, on the part of the Stockholders.

We learn that George W. Mordecai, Esq. was elected President of the Road, and H. D. Bird, Esq., of Petersburg, was chosen Engineer and Superintendent of the same.

Mr. Mordecai declines, we learn, to receive any compensation for his services; and Mr. Bird, we understand, is to receive $2,000 per annum.

Preparations for re-constructing the Road will be made immediately; and in the meantime the Road will be kept in operation, and every effort put forth for the accommodation of the public. See the official proceedings of the Warrenton Meeting in another column.

### WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

We learn that the Governor has forwarded to Washington City the block of marble contributed by the citizens of Lincoln, to be placed in the Washington Monument for North Carolina; and that he has also made arrangements for having the block properly prepared for its place in the Monument, according to the directions of the last Assembly, by some artist in that City. We understand further that the Governor would have sent on this block some time since, but has delayed doing so in the hope that he would be able to find some North Carolina artist who would undertake to cut the State's arms and the inscription upon it. Having failed in this, he has accordingly forwarded the block as above stated.

The Register's rather ill-natured complaint on this subject was a little too late in the day, having been made *after* the marble had been started for its destination.

### A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Mr. John O. Jeffreys, of this County, has left at our office a piece of wood, in the shape of a human hand, which is truly an object of no small curiosity. The four fingers and the thumb are all distinctly presented, and the palm and back of the hand are almost as natural as life. It has been trimmed out somewhat, of course; but this fact does not affect the existence of the fingers and thumb, and the general appearance of the hand.

This singular piece of wood is evidently of some species of the oak. It grew in Weakly County, Tenn., and was brought thence by Mr. Jeffreys as an object of interest and curiosity. It may be seen at our office.

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The last Warrenton News says: "The season at the two Watering places in this County is almost over. There are a few who yet linger, those who came really for the benefit of health. The others have mostly dispersed, and are leaving daily."

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The steamer Pampero, it is stated, has been surrendered by Mr. Sigur, her owner, to the Collector at Jacksonville, Fla.

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James Fennimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, died on the 14th instant, at Cooperstown, after a lingering illness.

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The Providence Post says Martin Van Buren is as bouyant and elastic now as he was twenty years ago, and adds that "one reason perhaps is that he has not drank intoxicating liquors in the last thirty years, and is remarkably regular in every thing save his politics."

## THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

We gave in our last some particulars of the outrage in Christiana, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, committed by a party of free negroes and whites against the Messrs. Gorsuch, of Baltimore, and others, who had gone to the above place for the purpose of arresting fugitive slaves.

The elder Mr. Gorsuch was instantly killed by his own slave, his son was dangerously wounded, and others were seriously injured; and the deputy marshal of the United States, after calling on the white men present to assist him and being refused, was compelled to retire from the place, leaving the negroes victorious. It will be seen by the following, which is the latest intelligence from this outrage, that active measures have been taken to bring the guilty to justice:

*"Thirty-seven Prisoners arrested—Return of the Marshal and Prisoners—Dangerous Condition of Young Gorsuch—Excitement at Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11. The officers of the United States, composed of the U. S. marshal, District Attorney Ashmede, and Commissioner Ingraham, who went up yesterday to investigate, at Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa., in reference to the recent terrible outrage perpetrated there by the negroes, have thus far made twenty-four arrests, besides the thirteen previously arrested. The officers were accompanied by about forty other gentlemen. Those arrested were mostly colored persons. Several guns, dirks, &c., were found; some of the guns were heavily loaded.

Much excitement prevails. Young Gorsuch was still alive at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of his recovery. It appears, from the testimony, that about 100 colored persons were engaged in the riot, who were more or less implicated in the resistance. The firing commenced from the house after blowing a horn, and a large number came up, mostly armed.

The evidence is very strong against some of the prisoners.

Joseph Scarlet, a white man, and Wm. Brown, colored, have been committed on the charge of high treason. Several prisoners were subsequently released, and others detained for further investigation.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10½, P. M. The officers have just returned from Lancaster county, having in custody ten of the party arrested—seven of whom were committed to prison on a charge of treason. Three are detained as witnesses. They are all colored except Joseph Scarlet. A great crowd of negroes was at the depot when they arrived, but no disturbance took place. The prisoners were marched off to prison, guarded by the U. S. Marines.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday last says:

We are informed by several gentlemen who came passengers in the 1 o'clock train, from the west this afternoon, that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster county. The negroes were fleeing in every direction.

The State and local authorities who have taken the lead in the matter, have acted in the promptest manner.

The United States authorities have also exhibited the most praiseworthy promptness in maintaining the law and ferretting out those who have so boldly resisted its execution.

We understand that Judges Grier and Kane have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the United States."

Meetings have been held in Baltimore and Philadelphia, to express indignation in relation to this resistance to the law, and to strengthen and encourage the constituted authorities in the performance of their duty. The call for the Philadelphia meeting is worded as follows:

"In view of the recent assassination of respectable citizens of Maryland, who, in the exercise of their Constitutional rights, under the solemn sanction of the law, were basely murdered by a band of armed negroes and fugitives from labor, in a neighboring county in this State, we deem it the imperative duty of the people to assemble, and to take high and efficient action to prevent the recurrence of so terrible a scene upon the soil of Pennsylvania—to ferret out and punish the murderers thus guilty of the double crime of assailing the constitution, and of taking the lives of men in the pursuit of their recognized and rightful property—as well as to take preparatory steps for the protection of our own rights and the rights of our own brethren, under the Federal Constitution, daily imperilled and assailed by a race who can never be our social and political equals, and *the prevention of whose future emigration within our borders is the only guarantee we have to render powerless the efforts of the vigilant enemies of the Republic*, we, the undersigned, unite in this call for a public meeting, in Independence Square, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, at seven o'clock in the evening, to consider the subject above stated."

The words *italicised* in the above are full of meaning.

The Baltimore Sun, speaking of this outrage, very justly observes that "this event cannot be passed over with an indeterminate result, without greatly impairing the confidence of the Southern people in that integrity of purpose which affects to recognize the fugitive slave law as the law of the land, to be obeyed and carried out in good faith every where. The deed in question involves all the ingredients of murder, the testimony before the coroner's inquest clearly establishing deliberation, premeditation and wilful homicide. For such an offence as this, the penalty is also as clearly established, and if justice is meted out according to law, the administration of it in Pennsylvania will be exemplary in the highest degree and exert an effective restraint upon the lawlessness of fanaticism all over the land."

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Baltimore meeting, which was largely attended, and characterized by much feeling:

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of Baltimore have heard, with feelings of indignation too strong for expression, of the ruthless murder of Edward Gorsuch, a worthy and respectable citizen of Maryland, perpetrated within a few days past, by a band of Pennsylvania negroes and abolitionists.

*Resolved*, That we regard this crime not merely as a murder of the most barbarous character, and not merely as an outrage upon the victim, his relatives and friends; but the circumstances attending its perpetration, render it a political offence affecting the whole nation, and a flagrant outrage upon the feelings and constitutional rights of every Southern man.

*Resolved*, That the people of Maryland have ever been devotedly attached to the American Union—regarding its preservation as the most sacred of all political obligations, and deprecating its dissolution as the direst of all earthly calamities, they have held sympathy neither with Northern abolitionists or Southern secessionists; they therefore hailed with unanimity and joy the passage, by Congress, of the compromise measures of 1850, fondly hoping, from their faithful observance, both by the North and South, a final settlement of the agitating topics which they embraced.

*Resolved*, That the recent outrage upon worthy and peaceable citizens of Maryland, engaged in the lawful pursuit of their property—the contempt and successful defiance of the authority of the General Government, represented in the person of its officer, convince us that the mad spirit of abolitionism still finds a home or sympathy in the breasts of a large portion of our northern neighbors, and we now declare to the people of the free States, that the time has come when men's opinions on this question must be shown by their *actions*; not to oppose is to *permit*; and those who permit fanatics in their midst to nullify the laws of the Union, and commit murders with impunity, will justly be regarded by us as aiders and abettors in the crime.

*Resolved*, That we shall look with anxiety for the prompt arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of the recent murder; and if they are not arrested and punished according to the crime, then we shall be compelled to believe that Northern patriotism and love of Union consist rather in *words* than in *deeds*; and thus the time must soon arrive when the Union-loving citizens of the South will be compelled to hold the entire population of the North responsible for the treason of Northern fanatics, and act accordingly.

*Resolved*, That as far as legal and constitutional means can effect the object, the North should be made to feel that she can no longer violate our rights with impunity. She has grown rich from the wealth of the South, poured into her lap by a thousand different channels—it is legal, it is constitutional, that the South should cause these streams to cease to flow; it is legal, it is constitutional, that the South should import for herself, should manufacture for herself, and should no longer send her sons and daughters to be educated in a community where abolitionists and traitors are permitted to influence public opinion. This is not *disunion*, but a mode of *secession* entirely constitutional, and calculated to have a powerful effect in arousing the people of the North to a proper sense of our rights and their duty.

*Resolved*, That a committee of twenty citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to receive contributions from our citizens, for the purpose of raising the necessary means to aid by all lawful measures in the arrest and punishment of the parties implicated in the murder of Edward Gorsuch, and the injury of his companions; and that the same committee lay the proceedings of this meeting before the Governor and Legislature of our State, with a view of procuring such constitutional legislation as may have a tendency to awaken our Northern neighbors to the knowledge that Maryland is determined to protect the lives and property of her citizens, and no longer to suffer their rights to be trampled upon with impunity."

## LAST HOURS OF GEN. LOPEZ.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following as an "authentic" account of the capture and execution of Gen. Lopez, on the authority of a citizen of New Orleans, (Mr. Dugournay) who was in Havana during all the events of the expediton:

"Mr. Dugournay was in Havana during all the events of the expedition, down to the execution of General Lopez. He says that the failure of the expedition was due to the unfortunate delay caused by the separation of Crittenden's command, which kept General Lopez for two days at Pozas, and led his friends in the country to believe that he had been defeated,—that subsequently, Lopez had several actions, in which he was victorious, placing at least two thousand Spaniards *hors du combat*, and suffering some loss himself. The rapid concentration of the troops in the neighborhood, cut off his communication and prevented the people from joining him.

At last, by repeated attacks and marches, their ammunition being exhausted, and reduced to the lowest stage of suffering and starvation, the men were divided, but thirty remaining with Lopez. These wandered about for sometime, until at last they were begged by the General to abandon him, as they might have some chance of making terms with the Government if they surrendered,—but there was no chance if caught with him. He also added that his fate was certain—he would be garroted, it would no doubt help the cause—but he desired that they should escape. Finally, he left them, accompanied by one faithful friend. Wounded in the shoulder,—faint and exhausted from fatigue and loss of blood, he wandered about, until at last he was pursued with blood hounds, and captured by some sixteen Catalans. He surrendered, exclaiming—"Kill me, but pardon my men!" When captured, he had scarcely the strength to stand erect. He was taken to Bahia Honda, and kept there until the garrison could be reinforced, by drawing men from that place. On the 31st he was taken in the Pizaro to Havana, and the order for his execution issued. When he arrived there he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. On the day of his execution a large military force was drawn up, and all the cannons of the forts were fully manned and directed towards the place of execution. When the General was taken from the steamer and placed on shore, to the surprise of his guards, he stood up erect, and marched to the place of execution, with a bold and manly port. His demeanor evinced the utmost coolness, manliness, and dignity.

Just before his death, he made a short address, in which he stated that his intentions looked to the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba; that the imputation of plunder and piracy was a calumny; that he had meditated no greater crime than that of seeking to secure Free Institutions for that people, and he was willing to meet his fate. Before, however, he had concluded, he was forced into the garotte, and his last words, which were uttered in a loud tone, were—

"ADIOS CUBA QUERIDA"—"ADIEU, DEAR CUBA."

Such is the relation to us of Mr. Dugourney, whose honor and truth will not be doubted in this city.—which he learned partly from actual knowledge and observation, partly from some of the prisoners, and partly from the guards at the execution of the General."

## ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, September 14. The steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived this morning at her dock, at 8 o'clock, in ten days and seventeen and a half hours from Liverpool, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe.

Among the passengers is Miss Catharine Hays, the great vocalist. She is accompanied by Mr. Braham, jr., Signor Mengis, and a musical conductor.

Trade was excellent in France. The Councils General continued to vote in favor of revision.

ENGLAND. The London Globe of the 3d instant says that the announcement made by the Times that morning respecting the discoveries of gold in Australia, has had some effect, as it is felt that it is an addition of California supplies. No limit can be placed to the ultimate influence such an influx of the precious metals may exercise upon trade in its various ramifications. The public, however, should be exceedingly cautious before they are drawn into any operations in connexion with a presumed gold mania.

The famous yacht America has been sold to Colonel De Blequiere for £7,000, or $35,000. She cost $20.000 here.

Great preparations are making at Liverpool for the expected visit of the Queen to that city, which is to take place on her return from Scotland in the early part of October.

Cotton at Liverpool was less buoyant, and closed tamely. The sales on Saturday were 5,000 bales including 1,000 for export; on Monday, 7,000, 2,500 on speculation and export; and on Tuesday 4,000 of which 1,000 were for export.

FRANCE. Letters from Paris state that the Prince de Joinville had formed no fixed resolution with regard to the presidency, that he does not know whether he will come forward as a candidate or not, and that he has authorized no person to put his name forward. The letter written by M. Roger, and published, was not authorized by the Prince.

The Siecle states that the potatoe disease is be coming general. This, however, does not create much alarm.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor of Austria has published a proclamation, declaring that Austria is henceforth to be governed absolutely.

[*By the Europa—three days later from Europe.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6. Cotton assumed a dull aspect. Buyers find the feeling much in their favor. The most current qualities of America have declined nearly ⅛ during the week. The authorised quotations are: Fair Mobile 5⅜d fair Orleans 6d; Uplands 5½d. The sales of the week are 36.500 bales, of which speculators took 3,000; exporters 5,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales—1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market closed quiet.

BRUTALITY OF ENNA. As some pity has been expressed for the fate of General Enna, the Spanish second Commander-in-chief, on account of his untimely death, we may as well state a fact which must forever stain his memory, and deprive him of the respect of all honorable men. After the second engagement at Las Pozas, some wounded officers and soldiers of the Spanish army having fallen into General Lopez's possession, he despatched them, under a flag of truce, with a note, stating that his, Lopez's camp, afforded no means of tending these men properly, and he therefore sent them to General Enna. The wounded men had to be carried by six of the expedition, who, from motives of humanity, undertook the task. They were received by General Enna, the men who brought them were then seized, and taken out and shot. This act of barbarity is only equalled by the unparalleled enormity of shooting wounded prisoners in cold blood. A race which perpetrates such brutalities cannot long exist. *New Orleans Delta.*

CUBA GUARANTIED TO SPAIN. We notice in some of the newspapers a statement attributing to General Jackson's administration a secret treaty for securing Cuba to Spain. Nothing can be more absurd. General Jackson could not make a treaty binding the United States without the concurence and advice of two-thirds of the Senate; and he was the last man in the world who would have assented to any guarantee which would militate against the right of the people of Cuba to shake off the yoke of despotism, or who would admit the right of England or any other foreign power to interfere against such an effort of the people of Cuba. *Washington Union.*

## THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Lieut. P. S. Van Vechten, of the Lopez expedition, who was pardoned and released by Concha, has furnished to the New York Herald a history of the expedition, which contains of interest statements and importance. We copy below the material portions of this narrative, as follows:

"I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as First Lieutenant of Company B. of Col. W. L. Crittenden's regiment (1st artillery,) commanded by Capt. James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at day-break on the morning of Sunday, the 3rd of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the North-east Pass, at 6 o'clock, P. M., of that day, for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns—at which place we were to embark a light battery, of artillery, with caissons, ammunition and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles—and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at three, P. M., of Sunday the 10th instant. While at Key West, a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed, tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. John's River, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at about 10, P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass, from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant; the vessel immediately headed to the northward and westward and run out of sight of land. About 3, P. M., of that day, Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner, to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1, P. M., we again stood in for the land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land.

About 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draft was over nine feet; and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba. The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Captain Gouti, (a Cuban commandingan American company,) Lieutenant Lainingham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned in the ship, and the cap of the Lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a pronunciamento to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posos with the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Dowman, and send from thence transportation; and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched at 8 o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos, with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight on the morning the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advanced guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfast, which we did. About ten minutes after we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal, some three hundred yards wide, intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparel some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill.

Finding that he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side the same moment he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts, (also of Company R.) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Capt. Kelly, of Company A. with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night, or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Las Posas, half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under Gen. Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas.

After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans master of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Dowman and Lieut. Labizan were killed, and General Pragay and Captains Brigham and Gyuti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross ways, at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 12 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in an opposite, and actually, that day, made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped on the evening of that day at ranche on the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle pistols and spy-glass—of every thing, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the Island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without either shelter, fire or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind, or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary lifetime. On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until midday of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeeding in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and everything which could encumber them in their flight, seven men only remaining with the General. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I, myself, was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would up in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal or kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by 200 armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and averted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Christobal. Until we reached San Christobal we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all "fillibusteros" who were made prisoners, or gave themselves up, within four days, except the traitor Lopez, after which an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then 47 prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana, and on Friday night reached Guayamas, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble at Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigaretto with apparently as much unconcern as ever he did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night in the city prison in the rear of the fort called the Ponta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who depriv- them of their whiskers; then another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ancle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained, and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garrotted in the square adjoining the prison, at 7 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of Sept. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeeded in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself, have been pardoned. Those are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain-General pardoned and sent home unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a Government tow boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

* * * * * * *

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote anything of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than Wm. L. Crittenden never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult and yet honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his forces committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Los Posas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the store; as it was he lost all. Why he did so, is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery.

Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best, but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgement, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the mainspring of this expedition."

[For the Standard.]

## Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The adjourned meeting of Subscribers of Stock to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road met in Warrenton on the 12th instant, pursuant to adjournment at Shocco Springs, and was organized by calling Wm. Boylan, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Edwin D. Drake and James H. Moore as Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of five, consisting of Gen. R. M. Saunders, John D. Hawkins, N. T. Green, H. D. Bird and John S. Eaton, Esq. was appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock subscribed up to the time of this meeting.

The Committee after retiring for the purpose of comparing the Books of Subscription, returned and reported—through their Chairman, Gen. R. M. Saunders—the entire amount subscribed to be $307,300, leaving a deficit, on the necessary amount, of $92,700.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. The Committee appointed this morning to ascertain the amount of Stock subscribed, made a further report, stating that an additional sum of $23,300 had been subscribed since the adjournment this morning, still leaving a deficit of $69,400, and that the Committee were in expectation of favorable intelligence from Norfolk by the arrival of to-morrow's train of Cars, when they would be prepared to make a further report.

The meeting was adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow. During the morning and evening sessions, addresses were delivered by the Hon. W. N. Edwards, Gen. Saunders, G. W. Mordecai, Esq. and others.

SATURDAY MORNING THE 13th—10 O'clock.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman.

Gen. Saunders, as Chairman of the Committee appointed on yesterday to ascertain the amount of Stock subscribed, reported that the entire amount of Stock, ($400,000,) as required by the act of incorporation, had been subscribed; Norfolk, Petersburg, Warren and James Dunlop, as Agent on the part of an Iron Company—Crutwell, Allies, & Co.—subscribing the $69,400, the reported deficit on yesterday. An agreement was then entered into with Mr. Dunlop for $290,000 worth of Iron of the U or bridge pattern, to be delivered either at City Point or Portsmouth, as may be determined upon hereafter; of which he was to have 20 days notice from the date of this meeting.

The same Committee as above, being appointed for the purpose of examining the number of shares represented by proxy or in person, reported 1422 shares represented in person—entitled to 757 votes; and by proxy 2142 shares—entitled to 1599 votes; being a majority of the whole number of shares subscribed.

W. N. Edwards presented his Commission as the representative of the State, which was recognized, and he took his seat.

The meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P M.

The meeting met and was called to order.

A Committee of three, consisting of Geo. W. Mordecai, R. M. Saunders, and John H. Bryan, Esq. was appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the temporary government of the Company.

The Committee having retired for some time for this purpose, returned and reported the same, consisting of nine Sections, which were read the first time for information, and then, on motion, were read sereatim, and put to the meeting, and were unanimously sustained, with the exception of the 5th, to which an amendment was offered, but not being sustained upon a ballot, the original Section was again submitted, and passed by a large vote.

John S. Eaton, W. W. Vass, and John G. King, Directors on the part of the State, being present, and recognized as such, were permitted to take their seats.

The meeting then went into an election of four Directors on the part of the Stockholders, and on ballot being taken by Tellers, the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected, viz: Geo. W. Mordecai, H. D. Bird, Thos. Miller, and Nathaniel T. Green, Esq'rs.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting, of the public generally, and those of the Stockholders particularly, are due, and they are hereby tendered to Gen. Saunders for his energetic and untiring devotion and services in aid of the re-organization of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Raleigh, Warrenton, Petersburg, and Norfolk papers.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful performance of their arduous duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Henderson on the 2nd Wednesday of January next, (1852.)

WM. BOYLAN, *Chairman.*

E. D. DRAKE, J. H. MOORE, } *Secretaries.*

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

*Additional and important News by the Europa, &c.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16—9, p. m. Telegraphic despatches just received inform me that the Europa brings intelligence that Ledru Rollin and 120 others were arrested in Paris on political charges. Prince de Joinville was officially announced a candidate for the presidency.

The French Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to coast Italy—affairs at Naples along the Peninsula requiring the movement. The aspect throughout Italy is very threatening. The decree of the Emperor of Austria, announcing the determination of the government to be absolute, created great excitement.

I also learn by despatches that the freesoil convention met to-day at Worcester—one thousand being present—Horace Mann presided. The indications are that the free-soilers have determined upon a separate organization.

*Later from Havana—Departure of the American Prisoners for Spain.*

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15. The William & John has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant. The captain reports that on the day he sailed a Spanish transport left for Spain, with 160 American prisoners.

A difficulty had occurred at Key West in consequence of the arrival of a Spanish government vessel. The citizens attempted to seize and burn her, but she escaped. A mob then broke up all the Spanish stores in the place.

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 16, 1851.

TURPENTINE. We have heard of only 20 bbls. being sold to-day at $2 10 per bbl. No arrivals.

ROSIN. 300 bbls. Common Rosin sold this morning at 90 cents per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. We note sales of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 26 cents per gallon; being a decline of ½ cent per gallon.

TIMBER. Sales of one raft at $6 50, one at $7, and 3 rafts at $8 per M.

BACON. A waggon load of North Carolina, 1500 lbs., sold at 13½ cents per lb., hog round. A decline of 2½ cts. per lb.

LARD. We notice a sale of 1 bbl. North Carolina Lard, from waggon, at 13½ cents per lb., which is a shade lower than previous quotations. *Journal.*


## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

## TO TIMBER GETTERS.

THE Subscriber will receive Proposals, up to the 25th of this month, for the delivery of SILLS, for the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The said Sills to be got out of sound White or Post Oak timber, 8 feet long, and 10 inches in diameter before hewing, and to be hewed flat on two sides 6 inches thick, and the bark to be taken off on the two other sides. No timber is to be split unless it is wide enough to make two Sills, each ten inches wide on the flat side.

The said Sills to be wanted as follows:

10,000 between Gaston and Littleton, in October and November next.
10,000 between Littleton and Macon, do. do.
10,000 do. Macon and Ridgway, do. do.
15,000 do. Henderson and Staunton, in October, November, and December.
10,000 between Staunton and Franklinton, do. do. do.
15,000 do. Franklinton and Wake Forest, do. do. do.
20,000 do. Wake Forest and Raleigh, do. do. do.

The above Sills to be delivered and piled up in cross piles, close to the Railroad, and at places convenient to load on the Cars.

Stockholders in the Road, and Contractors, who will deliver the Sills in quantities of 1,000 to 1,500 per mile will be preferred in letting out these contracts.

If the prices proposed are not considered satisfactory to the Company, they reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all or such of the Proposals as they think proper.

Proposals will also be received for Wood, to be delivered at the different Depots, and for Thirty to Fifty thousand feet of 5 by 9 Heart Pine Rails, to repair the present Road.

Address the Proposals to the subscriber, at Petersburg, Va. H. D. BIRD, Superintendent.

Raleigh, September 18th 1851. 92—td.

☞ Register and Star insert till day.

## SPLENDID NEW GOODS
### FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

**New and Fashionable Dry Goods,**

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Gross Shirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,

Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

## LATEST ARRIVALS.
## Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.
### Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Jaconet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

## PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

**PAINTING**

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Williams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

## State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

## HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!
### Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale four hundred and eighty-eight acres of good land, well timbered with heart pine, near the route of the Central Road, in the County of Wake, 16 miles west of Raleigh.

The said land can be bought upon reasonable terms.

CALVIN PAGE.

September 12th, 1851. 91—4tpd.

## Journals of the Legislature.

FOR SALE, at the Register Office, the "Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina at its session of 1850-'51," making a volume of 1152 pages.

Persons remitting THREE DOLLARS will receive a Copy by mail, *free of Postage.*

Raleigh, September 19, 1851. 92—1m

## Life and Manners,

FROM the Autobiography of an English Opium-eater, by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1851. 92—

## Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

## Fortune Cuts Strange Capers!

**ONE OF HER PRANKS.**

A German family, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "far west," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel, of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3,000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1, LIGHT STREET, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm PROMPTLY paid him, without charging any extra discount, when he went on his way rejoicing.

*Baltimore paper.*

*Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows*

**PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.**

**Fortunes for all at this Lucky House.**

A Few More Glorious Results.

$38,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.

☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!

Nothing so easy now as to realize a fortune!

☞ All who read this paper should try their luck!

A small outlay may secure an independent fortune!

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

**Brilliant Schemes for September, 1851.**

*Confidence Strictly Observed.*

| Date Sep. | Capital Prizes. | No. of Ballots. | | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $27,500 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | $8 | $30 00 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 3 | 35,000 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 4 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 5 | 24,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 6 | 40,600 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 12 | 40 00 |
| 8 | 25,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 9 | 22,500 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 10 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 11 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 12 | 15,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 4 | 13 00 |
| 13 | 50,000 | 78 Nos | 20 drawn | 15 | 72 50 |
| 15 | 25,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 8 | 27 50 |
| 16 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 17 | 30,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 10 | 32 50 |
| 18 | 26,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 6 | 22 00 |
| 19 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 20 | 40,000 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | 10 | 35 00 |
| 22 | 5 of 12,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 23 | 16,312 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 24 | 30,000 | 75 Nos | 15 drawn | 10 | 30 00 |
| 25 | 24,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |
| 26 | 15,000 | 75 Nos | 14 drawn | 4 | 12 50 |
| 27 | 65,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 20 | 70 00 |
| 29 | 26,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 30 | 20,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 5 | 18 50 |

**PLEASE OBSERVE.**

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 30, 1851. 86—

## 1851.
## FALL STOCK
OF
**BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.**

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the wholesale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as similar goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R. JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

## READY MADE CLOTHING,
**At Wholesale and Retail.**

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 810—w tf.

## HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy, | 50 |
| A club of seven, | $3 00 |
| A club of ten, | 4 50 |
| A club of twenty-one, | 9 00 |
| A club of thirty, | 13 00 |

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept. 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

**Late Publications.**

LORD and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by De Achilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day.

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 9, 1851. 63

## A RARE CHANCE!
**FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,**
*At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.*

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

**Carriage and Harness Manufactory.**

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

**Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,**

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

## A VALUABLE PLANTATION
**In Halifax County,**
*FOR SALE!*

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

## WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
**WARREN COUNTY, N. C.**

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Families per month, | $16 00 |
| " " week, | 6 00 |
| " " day, | 1 00 |
| Single person, per month, | 20 00 |
| " " week, | 7 50 |
| " " day, | 1 25 |
| Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price. | |
| Horses per month, | $12 00 |
| " " week, | 3 50 |
| " " day, | 0 75 |

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesca Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16,51. 81—t1Dec.

**State of North Carolina, Nash Co.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884—6w.

**State of North Carolina, Martin Co.**

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

**State of North Carolina, Nash County.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

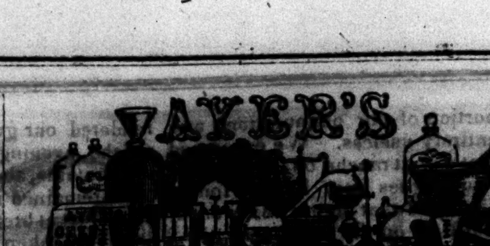
Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.




## CHERRY PECTORAL
*For the Cure of*
**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.**

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

**This Certificate.**

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

## LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
**AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

## MUIR & JAMES,
**Corner Sycamore & Bollingbrook Sts., PETERSBURG, VA.,**

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and English China, Earthenware, and Glass; Pier, Mantel, and Toilet Looking Glasses; Britannia and Plated Ware; Lamps, Girandoles, Gas Fixtures, Castors, Waiters, &c.

They are now receiving, by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of Foreign Goods, consisting of French and English China and Earthenware; French and Bohemian Cut Glassware; Waiters, Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Fancy Articles and Toys in great variety.

Also, from the manufacturers in this country, a very large stock of American Glass, Earthen and Stoneware; Looking Glasses, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Plated and Britannia Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, and every other article usually found in their line of business, which renders their assortment, in extent and variety, far superior to any they have heretofore offered, and unsurpassed in any of the Northern markets—all of which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

## FALL IMPORTATION,
**AUGUST, 1851.**
**KERR & MARBURY,**
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**China, Glass, Wedgewood, and Earthenware, Lamps, Girandoles, and Looking Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.,**

ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of Domestic Goods, and Foreign of their own Importation; which embrace every article usually found in such establishments.

Having obtained their Goods on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will sell them as low as any regular House in the country.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1851. 88—3t.

## A FAMILY BOOK.

*Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

**VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayettevile Road. The said tract contains between

**1600 AND 2000 ACRES,**

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres. JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

**HENRY A. DEPKEN**

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

*Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.*

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

**A. B. STITH,**
**Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.**

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

**Valuable Standard Medical Books.**

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache, New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

## SAMUEL H. MARKS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.**
**SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.**

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Cases Fancy Goods, | 2000 lbs. Almonds, |
| 150 Boxes Fire Crackers, | 755 " Walnuts, |
| 225 " Sardines, | 920 " Palm Nuts, |
| 15 Cases Preserves assort. | 710 " Filberts, |
| 20 Boxes Muscat Wine, | 1590 Cocoa Nuts, |
| 5 " Olives, | 10 Cases Pickles ass'd, |
| 20 Baskets " Oil, | 25 " Lemon Syrup, |
| 25 Boxes Oranges, | 300,000 Cigars, |
| 15 " Lemons, | 100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco, |
| 15 Cases Prunes, | |
| 5 Casks Currents, | 20 " Smoking " |
| 2 Boxes Macaroni, | 150 " Raisons. |
| 400 Drums Figs. | |

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

**ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.**

BEECHNUT; Mallville; *Mary Bell*; *Mary Erskine*; Wallace.

**ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.**

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
**Office of Secretary of State, September 3, 1851.**

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the Public Offices with necessary Firewood the ensuing season, will be received at this Office until the 27th inst. The Wood to be furnished by the Cord, of good round Oak or Hickory, and to be cut to suit the fireplaces.

WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

Raleigh, Sept. 6. 88—td.

**Flesh Gloves and Brushes.**

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

## DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
**OFFICE ABOVE THE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.**

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

## SAVAGE AND MEARES,
COMMISSION
AND
**FORWARDING MERCHANTS**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

**New Novels.**

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store

**By Express.**

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

## North Carolina Music Store.
**K. W. PETERSILIA,**
**One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.**
*RALEIGH, N. C.*

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

**IS NOW OPENING**

*A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music*

and a larger and better selected variety of

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

## EVERY MAN
## HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enough to draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

**New Goods, New Goods!**

***Look Out for Good Bargains.***

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

**LADIES DRESS GOODS!**

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

**TEACHER WANTED.**

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

**MRS. WOLTERING**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

**Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts**

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heliotrape, | Bouquet De Caroline, |
| Violet, | Jockey Club, |
| West End, | Vervaine, |
| Jassamin, | Lily, |
| Rose Citronella, | Palchouly, |
| " Geranium, | Jenny Lind, |
| Italian Flowers, | Jube Rose, |
| Musk, | Honey Suckle. |

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

**Steam Saw Mill!**

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

**Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,**

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

**To Invalids.**

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

**J. W. & C. C. PUGH,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**And Forwarding Agents,**
*GASTON, N. C.*

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

**NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.**

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

**A very Interesting Work.**

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthl for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

**HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!**

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

**RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!**

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 3. 87—

**NEW LAW BOOK.**

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 30. 86—

**Blanks for Sale.**

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

**Job Printing,**

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print, Office.

**JOSEPH WOLTERING,**
**Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.**

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake'aside pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

Register please copy.

**Prospectus of the Daily Journal.**

THE Subscribers this day commence the publication in the town of Wilmington of a daily evening paper by the above title. It will be issued every day (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the mails, so as to give the very latest intelligence from all quarters. The publishers will also avail themselves of every additional facility within their reach for the collection of news.

Particular attention will be paid to the Commercial department of the paper, and full and accurate reports of the state of our markets, as well as of all others having any influence upon the trade of this place or section.

The growing importance of Wilmington, and the increasing wants of the mercantile community at large, have seemed to call for and warrant the commencement of this enterprise. North Carolina is almost, if not quite, the only State in the Union in which no daily paper is published. California, which but yesterday was a wilderness, has a flourishing daily press, while North Carolina has not one within her borders. Such should not be the case. We believe that we can fairly appeal to the State pride, as well as to the interests of our fellow-citizens, to sustain us in our present effort to remove this reproach.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the politics of "THE DAILY JOURNAL," as it will be under the same editorial management with the Weekly "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," which paper will continue to be published on the same terms as formerly, deriving, it is to be hoped, additional interest from the use of the more extended facilities which the publication of a daily must render necessary. In politics it will support the doctrines of the Democratic party; yet, while firm and decided in the assertion and maintainanee of its own opinions, will be moderate and respectful towards those who may differ from it.

TERMS. The price of "THE DAILY JOURNAL" will be six dollars per annum, *invariably in advance.* The heavy outlay attendant upon the publication of such a paper will render a strict adherence to this rule *imperative.* A tri-weekly paper will also be issued at four dollars per annum, should a sufficient number of tri-weekly subscribers be obtained.

The "DAILY JOURNAL" is now before the public. The labor and outlay which its issue entails is very considerable, and will require a generous support to save us from heavy loss. In starting it, we have relied upon that liberality which has heretofore been extended to us, and have launched our bark, determined that it shall sink or swim upon its own merits.

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, N. C., September 8, 1851. 91—

**SUPERIOR BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.**

**A. J. WOODWARD**

MANUFACTURES and offers for sale a superior kind of

**BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,**

Which surpasses anything of the sort ever offered to the public. The following certificate of the Hon. Henry Potter, concurred in by several citizens of Fayetteville, (and in fact by all who have used it,) shows the intrinsic value of this Polish:

To MR. A. J. WOODWARD:—*Sir:* I have tried the box of Boot and Shoe Polish you gave me, and find it superior to anything of the kind that I have met with. I think you deserve encouragement in the manufacture of this article, and I hope you will profit by the sale of it. It gives a shining lustre to leather, and elasticity and strength to the fibres. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 14, 1851.

We, the undersigned, concur in the above certificate. A. A. T. Smith, (Mayor of Fayetteville,) Alexander Johnson, (Sheriff,) Edw'd. Lee Winslow; D. G. McRae, (Cl'k Sup. Court,) and others.

This Polish can be used by ladies without the least danger of soiling the dress.

September 9, 1851. 90—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT**

## IN NORTH CAROLINA!

**The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!**

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

*Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | do | do | do | 485 |
| 12 | do | do | do | 525 |
| 14 | do | do | do | 585 |
| 15 | do | do | do | 615 |
| 16 | do | do | do | 650 |
| 20 | do | do | do | 695 |
| 25 | do | do | do | 750 |
| 30 | do | do | do | 850 |
| 35 | do | do | do | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**Somerville says:**

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 2[illegible], 1851. 80—